magnitude of calamity, level of relief assistance required and capacity of the State to tackle the problem.

High potential of wind energy in Rajasthan

*31. DR. NARAYAN SINGH MANAKLAO: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that desert region of Rajasthan, especially Jaisalmer is endowed with high quantum of wind energy;

(b) whether any foreign firm is engaged in harvesting wind energy in the region;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including the Government's stake in such firms;

(d) whether any feasibility study has been undertaken by Government to set up wind mills indigenously; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The desert areas in Rajasthan, especially Jaisalmer, have been found to be suitable for harnessing wind energy potential for electricity generation. A total wind pwoer potential of 910 MW has been estimated in Rajasthan. Based on detailed wind maps and master pains prepared for the Jaisalmer area a gross installable capacity of about 600 MW has been estimated. Wind power installed capacity of 260 MW has been set up in the state upto December, 2004, out of which 244 MW is in Jaisalmer district itself.

(b) and (c) There is no foreign firm engaged in harvesting/harnessing wind energy in the region. However, wind turbines are being manufactured and set up by two private firms, one of which is having foreign collaboration with a company in Europe. There is no Government stake in these firms.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Wind resource assessments have been carried out at 36 locations in Rajasthan. Based on these, six potential sites have been identified in the state, namely Devgarh (district Chittorgarh), harshnath (district Sikar), Jaisalmer, (district Jaisalmer), Mohangarh (district

Jaisalmer), Khodal (district Barmer) and Phalodi (district Jodhpur) which are considered suitable for installation of wind power projects.

Inclusion of more people in category of Freedom fighters

†*32. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given its approval to include some more people in the category of freedom fighters in the month of January, 2005;

(b) if so, the role and contribution made by them in freedom struggle; and

(c) the total number of people included in the said list and the reasons for delay in their inclusion along with extra financial burden on the exchequer by the said decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) No decision has been taken to include more people in the category of freedom fighters, *per se.* However, the Government has enhanced the number of beneficiaries of the Hyderabad Liberation Movement from the earlier estimate of about 11,000 made in 1985 to about 1 5,000 in January 2005, with the stipulation that only those who participated in the freedom struggle upto 15.9.1948, i.e. before the Police Action in Hyderabad, will be eligible.

(b) Border Camps had been established on the border of the then Nizam State to secure the merger of the Nizam State into the Union of India. The then Nizam had issued a general *Firman* for arrest of all those persons who were connected with the organization and activities of these Border Camps. The sufferings in the Border Camps for carrying out struggle for merger of the Hyderabad State with the Indian Union was approved in 1985, to be at par with the underground sufferings of the freedom fighters under the Swatantrata Sainik Sanmrnan Pension Scheme, 1980.

(c) The Government had in 1985 estimated that to cover all persons eligible for the pension about 11,000 pensions would need to be sanctioned in 98 Border Camps. Till date over 10,500 pension have been sanc-

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.